

comparison. From that date on, the author has been unable to get a reply from Dr. Kemner or to have the loaned specimens returned. It is the hope of the author that circumstances sometime will make it possible for some worker to clear up the question relative to *Cerceris clypeata* Dahlbom. However, until more positive information on the identification of the true species is at hand, the writer will continue to accept the name *C. clypeata* Dahlbom for the species commonly so recognized.

A NEW APTEROUS ARADID FROM AUSTRALIA (Hemiptera)

BY CARL J. DRAKE

Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa

In a recent number of this Journal (Vol. XVII, p. 179, 1941), Dr. R. L. Usinger erected the genus *Chelonoderus* for *stylatus*, new species, from Australia. The present paper contains the description of a second member of this genus from Australia.

Chelonoderus hackeri Drake, new species

Apterous, large, elongate-obovate, broadly truncate behind (female), tumescent areas rather densely covered with thick, short, brownish, tomentose hairs, bottoms of depressions or pits largely smooth and without vestiture, also parts of some of the tumid areas. Head long, very broad through eyes, there the width and length subequal, strongly narrowed behind eyes, the median longitudinal portion rather broad, raised, tumid and convex; eyes exerted, ovate in outline, the stalk obliquely raised, produced behind hind margin of eyes for about one-half the longitudinal diameter of an eye, there tubercular-like and the hind margin sharply narrowed inwardly to main stalk; juga broad, strongly produced anteriorly, their tips turned inwardly and contiguous, thus forming a small notch at apex and enclosing a small open space in front of tylus; antenniferous tubercles very thick, long, divergent, bluntly rounded at apices, not quite reaching middle of first antennal segment. Antennae subequal to head in length, brownish black, sparsely clothed with short, thick, inconspicuous, appressed hairs; segment I slightly curved outwardly, strongly thickened on distal half; IV pyriform, the tip brown and rather densely clothed with long, fine, straight, golden hairs; proportions: I, 26; II, 14; III, 19; IV, 16. Rostrum brownish, nearly reaching apex of sulcus (base of head). Bucculae thick, blackish, swollen apically.

Pronotum broadly depressed in the middle anteriorly, with a

rather wide, median, longitudinal ridge on hind lobe; a small somewhat circular, tumid area on each side of this ridge; outer margins considerably swollen, the antero-lateral protuberances prominent, turned a little forward and obliquely upward, broadly rounded, extending laterally a little farther than eyes; collar distinct, narrow, ridge-like in form. Mesonotum distinctly wider and about two-thirds as long as pronotum, the outer angles slightly bent upward, protruding, bluntly rounded, and distinctly shorter than median longitudinal line of mesonotum; median, longitudinal area broad, convex, distinctly raised and widened posteriorly; a large, prominent, somewhat semi-globose tubercle on each side of central area. Metanotum subequal to pronotum in length, enclosed along outer margins by connexivum, the median portion becoming broader and very strongly raised posteriorly; very strongly depressed on each side of median area; a very large, high, prominent, somewhat knobbed-like protuberances arising from the central part of each lateral disc and projecting upward; a very deep, large, transverse pit in front and behind each protuberance, the anterior pit larger, deeper and includes part of hind portion of pronotum; hind margin of metanotum abruptly widened and not depressed within. Abdomen with median, longitudinal area raised, broad, convex; each tergite in general with four depressed areas or pits on each side:—namely, an elongate pit on side of median, raised area, a very large, circular pit near middle of lateral lobe and two much smaller pits near outer border. Connexivum broad, rugose, the outer margin sinuate; last segment without large depressions but with four rather large tubercular-like protuberances. Venter rugose and tomentose. Legs brownish black, sparsely clothed with thickened, yellowish brown, tomentose hairs.

Length: 10.20-11.50 mm.; width, 4.50-5.20 mm.

Type, female, MONTVILLE, AUSTRALIA, January, 1913, H. Hacker; and paratype, female, BUDERIM MOUNTAINS, AUSTRALIA, June 4, 1912, H. Hacker, in Drake Collection.

This species is named in honor of the collector who has spent a great deal of time studying and collecting Australian Hemiptera. *C. hackeri* differs from *stylatus* Usinger by not having the sixth and seventh segments of the abdomen distinctly lobulate laterally, shorter antenniferous tubercles, tuberculate lateral margins of pronotum, and the small, post-ocular tubercle. Some of the thick, tomentose hairs apparently have been rubbed off in both the type and paratype of *C. hackeri*.

The entire "Hacker Collection" of Hemiptera, which contains many rare and undescribed species from Australia, has been purchased by the author and is now incorporated as a part of his private collection.